

PROCEEDINGS
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FOUR NEW BEARS FROM NORTH AMERICA.

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Notwithstanding the large number of bears already known from North America, four more appear to require recognition. Three of these are from Alaska; the fourth is a small form of the Black Bear from the desert mountains of eastern Mexico.

***Ursus eulophus* sp. nov.**

Type from Admiralty Island, southeastern Alaska. No. 81,102. Adult male. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. 1896. Lieut. G. T. Emmons.

Characters.—Size large, equaling the Sitka bear; color said to be very dark brown. Sagittal crest remarkably high anteriorly; frontals extraordinarily elevated posteriorly; rather narrow interorbitally; frontal shield long and high and in a single flat plane sloping strongly upward from anterior third of nasals almost to fronto-parietal suture (not decurved posteriorly); braincase narrowed and compressed anteriorly, passing gradually into sagittal crest; rostrum rather narrow (as in *horribilis*, as contrasted with the broader *sitkensis*); maxillæ long, reaching back into frontals to beyond plane of nasals; interpterygoid fossa long and narrow; molars larger than in the grizzlies, fully as large as in *sitkensis*; lower carnassial slender, especially anteriorly; $\overline{m} 2$ narrower and less rectangular than in *sitkensis*; last lower premolar smaller and thinner than in *sitkensis*; incisors small, as in *horribilis* (very much smaller than in *sitkensis*, particularly the outer incisor).

Ursus kenaiensis sp. nov.

Type from Cape Elizabeth, at extreme west end of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. No. 128,672. Adult female. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. 1903. C. A. Lambert.

Characters.—Size large; skull broad, flat and remarkably massive, with exceedingly broad rostrum, not constricted at base, but spreading broadly into zygomata; zygomata broadly spreading; jugal very broad anteriorly; frontals depressed, flattened, low posteriorly; postorbital processes large, blunt, projecting horizontally outward from top of skull; *palate exceedingly broad*; nasals large and broad; anterior nares rather small. Canines small (as in the grizzlies); incisors and molars large. From *Ursus richardsoni*, apparently its nearest relative, it may be distinguished at a glance by larger size, broader palate, and by the form of the temporal ridges, which do not turn abruptly inward behind the postorbital processes. From *kidderi* and *phaonyx* it differs in greater massiveness; much broader rostrum, palate, and zygomata, and flatter frontals. Compared with *kidderi* the skull as a whole is shorter and broader; the incisors and canines of approximately the same size. Compared with *phaonyx* the skull is in every way larger, broader, and far more massive; the canines are approximately the same size; the incisors larger.

Ursus horribilis phaonyx subsp. nov.

Type from Comet Creek (5 miles below head), a tributary of Forty Mile Creek, near Eagle, Alaska. No. 133,231. Old female. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. July 12, 1903. W. H. Osgood. Original No. 2684.

Characters.—Similar in general to *U. horribilis*, but claws shorter, more strongly curved, and dark blue-black [in *horribilis* long, flattish, and mainly white]. Ears rather short and *densely haired* on both sides. Color of skin dark brown.

Color.—Back and legs very dark brown, almost blackish brown; tips of hairs on back where not worn off grizzled; underparts and muzzle pale brown.

Cranial and dental characters.—Skull similar to that of *horribilis*, but zygomata more spreading, muzzle broader and shorter, especially broad anteriorly; canines heavier; *incisors decidedly larger*.

Measurements of longest (middle) claw of fore foot.—Over curve, 93 mm.; from top of base to tip, 75; from bottom of base to tip, 55.

Ursus americanus eremicus subsp. nov.

Type from Sierra Guadalupe, Coahuila, Mexico. No. 116,952. Adult female. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. April 21, 1902. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Original No. 15,111.

Cranial characters of female.—Size and general characters as in *amblyceps*, but frontals in the female *depressed* instead of elevated, the face line (in

profile) continuing from end of nose almost to parietals, thus bringing highest part of cranium far back over braincase [in *amblyceps* the highest part is over orbits, on plane of postorbital processes]; frontals flat [in *amblyceps* strongly convex, the sides decurved]; nasals smaller, more wedge-shape, and straight or nearly straight [in *amblyceps* the anterior third is strongly upturned]; rostrum more slender anteriorly; anterior nares narrower; occipitosphenoid length shorter; canines more slender; outer incisors decidedly smaller; upper molars slightly larger, more broadly and squarely truncate anteriorly [in *amblyceps* more rounded and retreating on inner side]. Naked nose pad very long; ears rather long.

Color.—Black, the woolly underfur very dark brown; muzzle dark brown in type specimen (old female), but light brown, almost yellowish brown, in half-grown cub.

Measurements (type specimen).—Total length, 1,290; tail, 66; hind foot, 210.

Remarks.—I have not seen an adult male from Coahuila, but if the animal inhabiting the Davis Mountains, Texas, is the same, the old female has a remarkable skull, the nose strongly pugged, the frontals rising abruptly much higher than in *amblyceps*.